

POETRY.

Another "All Quiet."

All quiet along the Potomac to-night,
No sounds save the voice of the river,
Which ever seems wafting a sorrowful dirg
For hopes that have perished forever.

And still as I listen, those low mournful notes
Are by fancy all framed into story,
And I hear a lament for those heroes and braves,
Whose names are enshrined in glory;

Who once trod these shores in the pride of their
mights,
And swore that the foe should never
Pollute by his presence, our beautiful South,
And our flag should float proudly forever!

But those forms are now still, and o'er their low
graves
The loved ones are silent weeping,
while "the stars up above, with their glittering
eyes,
Still keep guard when those heroes are sleep-
ing."

There's another sad voice in the dark river's
flow,
Tho' so low I must bend as I listen,
And the ripples meanwhile seem a shower of
tears,
As in the bright moonlight they glisten.

It speaks of a nation whose hopes are all fled,
Whose glory's forever departed,
Whose garlands of fame are withered and dead,
Whose people are now broken-hearted.

It whispers of laurels all faded and torn—
Of banners all gory and tattered—
Of armies that proudly defend our own,
But whose hosts are now vanquished and scat-
tered!

Hark! another sweet voice—'tis the gentle
night wind,
Through the forest leaves softly 'tis sighing;
But it speaks to the heart of glories undimmed
Of bright hopes forever undying.

For it says, "Anchor not to this perishing earth."
The chains which so soon may be riven,
But remember, while mourning the sorrows of
life,
There is happiness, freedom, in Heaven!

Farm and Garden.

GRAPE VINES.—If grape vines have
been left down until now, on account of
frost, and the shoots have pushed, great
care must be used not to injure them.

MILK Cows.—At this season grass is
too succulent. There is not nutriment
enough in it in proportion to bulk. And
it will generally pay to give the cows in
the yard some hay to eat during the
night, and a little "cut feed"—say one
peck of hay and two quarts of fine mid-
dlings—the first thing in the morning.

POTATOES.—Peachblows and other
late varieties should be planted early. If
you are late, plant the Early Rose or
some other variety that ripens early.

SPAVIN.—Take a small rope, about
the size of a plow line, or a small leather
strap about half an inch wide, with a
buckle at one end. Cord the opposite
leg above the hock very tightly around
the ham string; let the horse stand until
the corded leg becomes very tender,
which will induce him to throw his
weight on the spavined leg. If this does
not relieve soon, ride or drive him at a
brisk trot or lope.

PRESERVING FENCE POSTS.—Dipping
the foot of the posts in boiling tar, roll-
ing them in dry sand, and then repeat-
ing the operation until the tar becomes
cold, is the best method we know of,
considering the cost. If the posts are
well seasoned, and the dipping is man-
aged with care, so that the first coat is
not melted off by the tar being too hot
or by the post remaining too long in it,
this treatment is very effective in preserv-
ing them. A mixture of sand and tar
makes a better coating than the tar alone;
it is also more economical, as less tar is
required. We know of no rule in relation
to the length the crude tar should be
boiled. The object of the boiling is to
drive off the naphtha and light oils
that cause the tar to be too fluid. You
can easily tell about what degree of boil-
ing is necessary by dipping a stick into
it from time to time and letting the tar
covering become cold. The prepared tar
which is used for roofing is the best
for the purpose, as it requires only to be
heated.—(Prairie Farmer.)

The highest trustworthy produce
of milk on record, is that of a cow, which
for 8 consecutive years produced 9720
gallons, or at the rate of 1210 gallons per
annum. In one year she was milked 328
days and gave 1230 gallons, which made
540 pounds of butter, or at the rate of
1 lb. of butter to 2 1/2 lbs. of milk. This
beats the Vt. cow of 1866, reported to
have produced 504 lbs. of butter, aver-
aging 1 lb. of butter to 20 lbs. of milk.—
[Extract from Secretary Klippert's Re-
port to Ohio Board of Agriculture.]

A friend informs us that he drives
worms from his cabbage by scattering
wheat bran over the growing plants.—
there is something about the bran that is
distasteful to the worms, and they leave
immediately upon its being scattered
upon the cabbage. He repeats the dose
once or twice. The bran does not injure
the cabbage.—[Exchange.]

CARPETED FLOORS.—When a carpet
is taken up to be cleansed, the floor be-
neath is generally much covered with
dust. This dust is very fine and dry, and
poisonous to the lungs. Before remov-
ing it, sprinkle the floor with very dilute
carbolic acid, to kill any poisonous germs
that may be present and to thoroughly
disinfect the floor and render it sweet.

A lady writer says, if women were as
particular in choosing a virtuous hus-
band as men are in selecting a virtuous
wife, a moral reformation would soon
begin which would be something more
than froth and foam.

A sportsman in Richmond, Va., re-
cently mistook the red turban of a col-
ored lady, which he saw moving about
through the branches for a robin and
lodged a charge of shot in it. The sup-
posed robin promptly retaliated with a
brick.

AT LAST!

LADIES!

WE are happy to inform you that the LONG
LOOKED FOR

STRAW HATS
IN ALL THE LATEST
STYLES AND SHAPES,
Have Just come in by
CANAL BOAT

VIA THE NEW RAILROAD STREET.
June 5, 1872—17—tf
T. KOHN & BRO.

BULL, SCOVILL & PIKE

Are almost daily receiving additions to their large Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
BROWN COTTONS AND DOMESTICS.

Now in store, purchased before the advance.

Just received a full Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALSO,

Hardware, Nails, &c., together with
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, for farming purposes.
GROCERIES in full Stock, consisting in part of
BACON AND DRY SALT MEAT.
FLOUR of the well-known brands.
SUGAR AND COFFEE which defy competition in price and quality

Agents for
ATLANTIC PHOSPHATE,
Coe's Phosphate,
Wando Fertilizer,
Pacific Guano,
Manipulated Guano,
Guanape Guano, as well as
LIME, LAND PLASTER, &c., constantly on hand.

We are also agents for well-known FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANIES:
GERMANIA, of New York.
Ardes, of Cincinnati, O.
Equitable Life Assurance Company, of New York
And last, but not east, the celebrated
SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, an exhibit is sufficient.
We have and do sell the goods.

feb 14 BULL, SCOVILL & PIKE.

NOTICE.

The Elliott Fair, in aid of building a
Truck House and hall, will be held at
the Factory building, on Middleton
street, corner of St John's, on Wednesday
and Thursday, the 12th and 13th day of
June 1872.
Doors open at 5 o'clock P. M. each
day. Admission.—Adults, 25c, children
15c. By Order of Committee,
E. J. OLIVEROS, Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED
TO SELL
DEAD ISSUES AND LIVING RESULTS;
or, A History of Sherman's march through
South Carolina, by H. C. Mack, Murfrees-
boro', Tenn.
A volume of 700 pages, with maps and en-
gravings.
Agents wanted in every county in the State.
Very liberal commissions allowed.
Those who desire to secure agencies will be
furnished with combined Prospectus and Sub-
scription Book, Circulars, &c., on receipt of one
dollar. Address F. P. BEARD,
General Agent for South Carolina.

Jewelry, Watches and Silverware
JAMES ALLAN,
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Invites special attention to his new,
large and elegant stock of
Watches,
Clocks,
Jewelry,
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Fancy Goods.
All the newest designs in Jewelry, com-
prising:
Leonine, Opera Neck and Vest Chains,
Seal Rings, Diamond Rings, always on
hand and made to order, Sleeve Buttons
and Studs, Bracelets, Brooches and Ear-
rings, Armlets and Necklaces, in Gold
and Coral, Brooches for Hair or Mini-
atures, Locketts, Chains and Masonic
Pins, Glove Bands, at
JAMES ALLAN'S,
No. 307 King Street,
A few doors above Wentworth St.
may 8-3 mos.

DR. E. J. OLIVEROS,

ORANGEBURG, S. C.
DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
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TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES,
GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS.
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, AND DYE-STUFFS,

Letter-Paper, Pens, Ink, Envelops, Glass, Putty, Carl-on Oil, Lamps and Chimneys
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED.

The Citizens' Savings Bank

OF SOUTH CAROLINA
ORANGEBURG BRANCH.

Will pay 7 PER CENT INTEREST on SPECIAL DEPOSITS and 6 PER CENT. on SAV-
INGS DEPOSITS, Compounded Semi-annually.

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JAS. H. FOWLES,
Assistant Cashier.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

69 Liberty Street, New York.

The Original Stock Life Insurance Company the United States

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM WALKER, President.

HENRY J. FURBER, Vice-President. JOHN H. BEWLEY, Secretary.
GEORGE L. MONTAGUI, Actuary. D. W. LAMBERT, M. D., Medical Examiner

This Company Offers the Following Important Advantages to those About
Effecting Insurance on their Lives.
1st. Insurance at Stock Rates, being from 20 to 30 Per Cent. less than the Rates charged by
Mutual Companies.
2d. Each Policy-holder is regarded as a Stockholder to the extent of one Annual Premium
on his Policy, and will share in the Profits of the Company to the same extent as a Stockholder
owning an equal amount of the Capital Stock.
3d. Every Policy issued by the Company is non-forfeitable, and contains a Clause stating its
exact Surrender Value.

BEFORE ISSUING YOUR LIFE OR ACCEPTING THE AGENCY OF ANY COMPAN

READ THE FOLLOWING:

A lengthened experience has demonstrated that the rates of Premium ordinarily charged by
Life Insurance Companies are from twenty-five to thirty per cent. in excess of what are necessary
for a safe and legitimate conduct of the business. In other words, carefully and prudently man-
aged Companies charging "Mutual" rates have been able to return to their policy-holders from
25 to 30 per cent. of the amount charged for premiums.

When Life Insurance Companies were first organized, the reliability of the data upon which
the premiums were constructed had not undergone the test of experience. It was thought, there-
fore, no more than common prudence to adopt a scale of premiums which would, in any event,
meet all the presumed and unforeseen contingencies of the business.
As long as the matter was involved in some doubt, it was better to fix the rate too high than to
 incur the risk of making it too low; because, in the former case, the error could be easily remedi-
 cated, at least in part, by returning to the policy-holders, at certain intervals, such portions of the
 premium charged as was found unnecessary for the purposes of the business and the complete
 security of the Company.

Experience, however, having satisfactorily demonstrated that these rates are excessive, what
possible excuse can there be for maintaining them?
Avaling themselves of this experience, the Directors and Managers of the Universal Life
Insurance Company at its organization, adopted a scale of premiums in accordance therewith, and
which has proved to be fair and adequate, and all that was necessary to meet the requirements of
the business. These premiums are about twenty-five per cent. lower than those charged by Mut-
ual Companies.

It also appeared, inasmuch as the rates so established were as near as could possibly be deter-
mined fair rates, and not in excess of what Insurance has previously cost the policy-holders in
Mutual Companies, that any profits arising from prudent management justly and properly be-
longed to the stockholders of the Company, for the risk incurred by them in undertaking the
business.

Experience has shown that there are sources of profit in the practice of the business which
theory will not admit of being considered as elements in the calculation of the premiums. These
result from a saving in the mortality of the members of a Company owing to the medical selec-
tion of good lives, a gain in interest on the investments of the Company over that assumed in
the calculation of its premiums, the profits derivable from the lapsing and surrender of Policies
by the members, and from other minor sources.

Profits from these sources, in a company possessed of a capital of \$200,000, and doing a fair
amount of business, would give to the stockholders dividends largely in excess of what were
counted on by the Directors of the Universal at the time of its organization. They have, there-
fore, determined to divide among the policy-holders of the Company a large part of the profits
accruing from the sources named, all of which have heretofore been divided among the stock-
holders.

The plan adopted for such dividends is as follows: Every person who may hereafter insure
with the Universal will, for the purpose of division, be treated as a stockholder to the extent of
one Annual Premium upon his Policy; and will share in the profits of the Company to precisely
the same extent as a Stockholder owning an equal amount of the capital stock.

By this system of Insurance, original with the Universal, the policy-holder secures the follow-
ing important advantages:
FIRST. Insurance at the regular "Stock" rates, requiring a primary outlay of about twenty
to thirty per cent. less than that charged by Mutual Companies, and which is equivalent to a
yearly "dividend" paid in advance of that amount on mutual rates. This low cost of insurance
is worthy of attention. Since its organization this company has received in premiums from its
policy-holders the sum of \$1,517,000. To effect the same amount of insurance in a Mutual Com-
pany would have cost them an initial outlay of \$2,000,000. By allowing its policy-holders to retain
in their own possession this excess of \$483,000, the Universal has virtually paid them a
"dividend" of \$483,000, and paid it, too, in advance, instead of at the end of one or more years.
It is impossible to find any example of a Mutual Company furnishing insurance at so low a cost
by returning to its policy-holders an equal amount upon similar receipts.

SECOND. Participation in the legitimate profits of the Company, upon a plan which secures to the
policy-holders the same treatment which Directors and Stockholders accord to themselves. This system
of participation, in connection with the low "stock" rates of premium, most necessarily secure to
the policy-holders every advantage to be derived from prudent and careful management.
The low rates of premium compel economy, and, independent of participation, guarantee to the
policy-holder his insurance at a rate which is not in excess of the cost in well managed mutual
companies while, by the proposed plan of participation in what may be considered the legiti-
mate profits of the business, the cost will be still further diminished.

Thus by the combined advantages arising from low stock rate and participation in the profits
it is confidently believed that the UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY offers in-
surance at its lowest practicable cost.

Those of the existing Policy-holders who desire to participate in the Profits under the new
Plan can do so by making application to the Head Office, or to any of the Agents of the Com-
pany.
The company is in a sound financial condition.

GOOD RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED, who will deal Direct to Liabilities 140 to 100.
Office, and to whom full General Agents' Commissions will be paid.
M. W. GARY,
M. C. BUTLER,
State Superintendents of Agencies.

Columbia, S. C., April 11th, 1871.